

No 5

The Rev. Dr. *BISHOP*'s
S E R M O N

PREACH'D before the

G O V E R N O R S

O F T H E

County **I N F I R M A R Y**

I N

N O R T H A M P T O N,

S E P T E M B E R 22, 1747.

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The Rev. Dr. BISHOP

S E R M O N

Preached before the

G O V E R N O R S

OF THE

C O U N T Y - I N F I R M A R Y

ON

SEPTEMBER 22, 1797



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The Effects of CHRISTIANITY on
Human Nature.

A
S E R M O N

PREACH'D in the
Parish-Church of *All-Saints* in *Northampton*,

BEFORE THE

G O V E R N O R S
OF THE
County INFIRMARY

For Sick and LAME POOR,

AT

The ANNIVERSARY MEETING
ON

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1747.

By *HAWLEY BISHOP*, L. L. D.
Rector of *Creeke* in *Northamptonshire*, and some-
time Fellow of *St. John's College, Oxford*.

To which is added,
An Account of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the
Infirmary; together with a List of the Subscribers and
Benefactions.

N O R T H A M P T O N :

Printed by *WILLIAM DICEY*;—and sold, for the
Benefit of the Charity, by him, *John Pasbam*, *Robert Dicey*,
William Smart, and *Henry Woolley*, Booksellers in *North-*
ampton; and by *Benj. Dod*, *C. Hitch*, and other Booksellers
in *London* and *Westminster*. M.DCC.XLVII.

[Price Six-pence.]

At the Anniverfary Meeting of the Governors
and Subscribers to the County Infirmary at
Northampton, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1747.

*AGREED, That the Thanks of the Society be
given to the Rev. Dr. Bishop, for his Sermon
preached this Day before them; and that He be desired
to grant his Permission for having it printed im-
mediately.*

Halifax, Chairman.

Publiſh'd by Order of the
Governors, to be ſold
for the Benefit of the
Charity.

Henry Woolley, Sec.



To which is added,
An Account of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the
Infirmary; together with a List of the Subscribers and
Donors.

NORTHAMPTON:
Printed by W. Lister, at the County Infirmary, in the
Street, near the Church; by him, John Patten, Robert Dyer,
James Gurney, and Henry Baskin, Booksellers in North-
ampton; and by Paul, G. Lister, and other Booksellers
in London and Westminster. MDCCLXVII.
[Price Six-pence]

Cruik
Oct. 27
1747

TO
The Most Noble
JOHN, Duke of MONTAGU,
Grand Visitor;

The Right Honourable
JAMES, Earl of NORTHAMPTON,
Perpetual President;

The Right Honourable
GEORGE DUNK, Earl of
HALIFAX,
Chairman at the Anniversary;

AND

The rest of the GOVERNORS
of the COUNTY INFIRMARY
at *Northampton;*

This SERMON is most humbly
dedicated

BY

Their most Obedient Servant,

HAWLEY BISHOP.

Cruik,
Oct. 27,
1747.

The following SERMONS (sold for the Benefit of the Charity) may be had at the County Infirmary in Northampton; of Mr. Dicey's Newsmen; or of the Booksellers in London and Westminster.

1. **T**HE Rev. Dr. Richard Grey's Sermon (to which are added the STATUTES and RULES of the Society, with a List of the Annual Subscribers and Benefactions) preach'd before the President, Governors, and Subscribers, at the Opening of the County Infirmary at Northampton, on Thursday, March 29, 1744.

2. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Holme's Sermon (to which is added an Appendix, with a List of the Annual Subscribers and Benefactions) preach'd before the Governors and Subscribers, at the Anniversary Meeting held on Thursday, Oct. 24, 1745.

3. The Rev. Mr. Henry Layng's Sermon (to which is added an Appendix, with a List of the Annual Subscribers and Benefactions) preach'd before the President, Governors, and Subscribers, at the Anniversary Meeting, held on Monday, Sept. 22, 1746.

4. The Rev. Dr. Hawley Bishop's Sermon (to which is added an Account of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the Infirmary; together with a List of the Annual Subscribers and Benefactions) preach'd before the Governors and Subscribers at the Anniversary Meeting held on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1747.

N. B. Before the Foundation of the Infirmary, a Sermon, with a peculiar Reference to the Design, was preach'd at the Dissenting Meeting-House in Northampton, by the Rev. Dr. Philip Doddridge, — publish'd at the Request of those who heard it — dedicated (by his Permission) to the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax — and sold by J. Waugh, in Grace-Church-street, London; and by W. Dicey, in Northampton; the Property of the Impression being vested in them.

PRE-



P R E F A C E.

TO make foolish Apologies for a weak Performance, is still more foolish than the first Attempt: But to confess our Faults may deserve some Pardon. Let me then, in the honest Spirit of old Montaigne, thus publicly acknowledge my own Folly.

The Effects of Christianity on Human Nature (by which I mean the Bulk and Generality of Mankind, exclusive of Princes and Politicians, who use it only as a Tool of State) is a Subject well worth enquiring into.

A compleater Sketch of this I design'd; but ill Health, with its constant melancholy Attendant, languid Spirits, the Want of easy Recourse to the necessary Books, and an obstinate Disorder

P R E F A C E.

Disorder of my Eyes (daily increasing) so as to render even Reading very painful, and Writing almost impracticable, have convinc'd me of the Truth of my old Friend Horace's Advice, to consider first, " Quid valeant humeri, quid ferre recusent?"

However, if I shall excite any one who labours not under the same Difficulties to undertake it, I shall think I have done Service to RELIGION in general; and should hope that other INFIRMARIES, as well as that to whose Use this Discourse is particularly devoted, may find their Account in it.

I intended to have given some particular View of the humane Alterations made in the Civil Law after the Empire became CHRISTIAN. I also design'd some Accounts of the Foundations of HOSPITALS for the Sick, from the Times of primitive Christianity, when they first began; for, great and generous as the Greeks
and

P R E F A C E.

and Romans were, they had no such Institutions among them.

But the Reasons above given must be again my Excuse: If it shall please God hereafter (beyond my present Expectation) to restore me to such a State of Health and Strength of Sight, as may render me capable of pursuing these PLANS, they shall be apply'd to the Benefit of the INFIRMARY, which first gave them Birth.

CREEK,
O^{ct}ob. 27,
1747.

Hawley Bishop.



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IS A I A H xxix. 19.

*The Meek also shall increase their Joy
in the Lord ; and the Poor among
Men shall rejoice in the holy One of
Israel.*

TH E S E Words are, I think, generally allow'd to be a Prophecy of what should come to pass after the Appearance of the MESSIAH ; and tho' from the Perverseness of Mankind it may not *already* have had its *entire* and *full* Completion, yet that Christianity, even in this corrupt World, has gone *very far* towards the fulfilling of it, I shall endeavour to shew in the following Discourse, which will naturally lead me, in the *Application*, to the Purpose of our PRESENT MEETING.

RELIGION, true or false, good or bad, will necessarily have a great Influence over the Minds, Tempers, and Manners of the Nations that profess it : Even those who may *doubt* of, or *disbelieve* it, will still find the *Effects* of it in their Thoughts, their Behaviour, and their Actions. Mankind, so are we made, are much more easily led by

Example than convinc'd or perswaded by the justest *Reasoning*; and God seems to have adapted *some* of his Dealings with us to *this* Frailty of our Nature.

Christianity is the Religion of *universal* Love and Benevolence, not confined to any *one* Nation, Sect, or Party of Men; but, like the Goodness of the Almighty, extended to all his Creatures. To love one another is the Law and the Prophets. Let us see then what Effect this *benign* Religion has had on human Nature.

The *Jews*, tied up by their Ceremonial Laws, forbidden the Intercourse of Marriage with other Nations, and by several of their *legal* Rites, designedly as it were, separated from the rest of Mankind, look'd upon themselves as the *only* Favourites of Heaven, and beheld with Contempt the *other* Inhabitants of the Earth. This religious Severity and Moroseness, while they kept up strictly to their Law, made *them* the Hatred and Contempt of the *other* Nations. (a) Yet these *Jews*, thus prejudic'd against the rest of human Kind, when the Light of the GOSPEL shin'd among them, how were they changed? Some who had *once* been the most bigotted Zealots for their Law, *then* began to love the *Gentiles*; they not only with *open* Arms re-

ceiv'd

(a) There is no Occasion here to repeat the *contemptuous* Things which *Horace*, *Tacitus*, and *Juvenal* have said concerning the *JEW*S, since those Passages are *so generally* known,

eiv'd them as their Brethren, but suffer'd all Hardships, and run thro' all Hazards to convert them. (a) Such was the Effect of our Saviour's mild and Godlike Precepts.

And if we look into the *Pagan* World we shall find *this* Influence still *more* remarkable. Many of their Religions seem'd to have been founded on Cruelty and Barbarity; human Sacrifices, cutting and flashing their own Limbs, were the Means they thought to please their *sanguinary* Gods. Their Laws too have the same *inhuman* Cast, as must be evident to every one who considers their Customs; and especially the exposing of Infants, the Inhumanity us'd to Prisoners of War; and above all, the detestable Treatment of their Slaves, which included almost half Mankind. Such was the State of the World when the *compassionate* Saviour condescended to make *his* first Appearance in it.

Some of the Philosophers indeed had made elegant Discourses on the Beauty of Virtue, the Charms of Philanthropy, and the Pleasures of *disinterested* Benevolence. But, alas! as they had no Authority, these elegant Discourses had little or no Influence on the Bulk and Generality of Mankind. Let us then compare this with the efficacious Influence of the Apostolical Doctrines.

Among

(a) Of this St. Paul is an *illustrious* Example, and the Proof of this Assertion from his Epistles, and the Acts of the Apostles, are *too well* known to need being *particularly* quoted.

Among the primitive Christians every Thing was *in common*, (a) they receiv'd and took Care of the Foundlings deserted by their *Heathen* Parents, they, without confining themselves like the *Jews* to one particular Sect or Nation, look'd upon *all* their Fellow-Creatures as their Brethren. And perhaps this *universal* Charity, that Christianity spread among its Followers, was, after the *miraculous* Gifts God indulg'd at *that* Time to his Church, one of the *greatest* Means of the extensive and wonderful Propagation of the Gospel.

(a) This *fully* appears from the following Texts of Scripture. *Acts* ii. 44, 45. *ditto* Ch. iv. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

This absolute Community of Goods was peculiar to the *Converts* at *Jerusalem* and the neighbouring Parts of *Judas*, as appears from those Exhortations of *St. Paul* to the *Gentile Christians*, which evidently suppose distinct Property among THEM.

Thus among the *Corinthians* every Lord's Day when the *Faithful* met together, every one offered what he had set a-part from the Gain of the preceding Week for charitable Uses, 1 Cor. xvi. 2, 3. But the Administration of such Offerings requiring more Attendance than the other Occupations of the Apostles could allow them, they thought proper to institute *subordinate* Ministers for the Distribution of those Alms. Hence arose the Order of *Deacons*, *Acts* vi.

And which is still more to our *present* Purpose, for the Sake of taking Care of the Sick, among *other* Works of Mercy, the Apostles themselves instituted another Order of *Deaconesses*, one of whose *principal* Employments was to attend and assist the *Women* among the Faithful in their Diseases and Distresses. That this Order was establish'd by the Apostles, appears from *Rom.* xvi. 1, &c. It continued in the *Greek* Church till the End of the 12th Century, and in the *Latin* till the 10th or 11th.

Gospel. (a) Harrafs'd by Persecutions, betray'd by the *Jews*, from whom their Doctrine originally sprang, and with whom the Heathens too frequently, too fatally, and too *undistinguishtly* mixt them; (b) yet even then

(a) A very learned Man expresses his Surprise, that they who have written concerning the Manner in which Christianity was propagated, have most of them omitted the constant *Charity* practis'd among its Professors. The Emperor *Julian* having observ'd *this Order* and *Charity*, and that it much contributed to *unite* the Christians to one another, and to *increase* their Number, designed to introduce it into Paganism. In *this View* he intended to set up Schools in every Town, and to erect Hospitals where the Poor and Sick might be taken Care of. The Christians, as he said, had maintained themselves, and increased in the Midst of Persecutions, *by such Means*, as much more proper to work upon the common People than mere Reasoning. We have *still* remaining a Letter of his to *Arfadius*, Pontiff of *Galatia*, in which he orders, that *He*, as well as the *other* Magistrates of the Provinces, should take Care to erect INFIRMARIES in Imitation of the Christians, for the Sick and Poor, and assigns *Part* of the Revenue of each Province, where such INFIRMARIES should be erected, for their Support. Epist. 49. Edit. Paris, 1630. in 4to.

(b) All who have enquired into the History of the *first* Ages of the Church, must, I think, allow that the Conspiracies of the *Jews* against the *Roman* Governors, and the *Mistake* of the Heathens in looking upon the Christians as only a *particular Sect* of *that Nation*, involved the Disciples of *Jesus* in those Persecutions which the *Jews* under the Leading of false Messiahs (who at that Time frequently sprang up) *deservedly* drew upon themselves.

This particularly appears in the Reign of *Adrian*, when the Rebellion of the *Jews* under *Barabab* brought upon them that severe Persecution from the *Roman* Emperor, which they every Year still commemorate by a publick Fast. This Mistake of the *Gentiles* still continued, even after the Emperors became Christians. But it arose only from the great Ignorance of the *Romans*, relating to the *Jewish* Religion.
Even

then under all these Hardships they inculcated, and with *Success* too, beyond the greatest of the *Pagan* Philosophers, that *universal* Charity which is the great Characteristick of our *Holy* Religion. This was *their State* even under PERSECUTION.

But when by the Providence of God Christianity became the *ruling* Religion of the *Roman* Empire, that good Nature, which is the Foundation of it, had all the wish'd for Effects.--- Those human Sacrifices already mentioned, that Exposition of Infants, and the other barbarous Practices of the *Gentile* Religion, were

Even *Augustus*, who had given them Leave to profess it thro' all the Provinces of his Empire, was yet so ignorant of it as to imagine they fasted on the Sabbath. This appears by a Fragment of one of his Letters to *Tiberius*: “ Ne *Judei* quidem, mi *Tiberi*, tam diligenter Sabbathis jejunium servat, quam ego hodie servavi.” — It is still *more* surprising, that this Ignorance should continue down so low as the Times of *Honorius*, in which a *Roman* Consul Governor of *Rome*, has given this Account of the *Jews*.

- “ Reddimus obscenæ convicia debita Genti,
- “ Quæ genitale caput propudiosa metit.
- “ Radix stultitiæ; cui frigida Sabbata curæ,
- “ Sed Cor frigidius Religione sua est.
- “ Septima quæque Dies turpi damnata veterno,
- “ Tanquam lassati mollis imago Dei.
- “ Cætera mendacis deliramenta catastæ,
- “ Nec Pueros omnes credere posse reor.
- “ Atque utinam nunquam *Judæa* subacta fuisset,
- “ *Pompeij* Bellis, imperioque *Titi*!
- “ Latius excisæ Gentis contagia serpunt,
- “ Victoresque suos Natio victa premit.

Rutilii Itinerarium.

at once (a) abolished. Then we find INFIRMARIES (b) were rais'd, whole Orders (c) of Men established for the Care of the Poor and Sick: Some of which, tho' much corrupted, much perverted from their original Use by ambitious Princes, and more ambitious (d) Priests, are still remaining in the Roman Church. (e)

I am well aware that the unhappy Disputes upon speculative Points, which about this Time arose in the Church, may be offer'd as an Objection to that Benevolence I have been

C endea-

(a) This is plain from the Roman Laws still remaining. And when the Emperor Constantine had given Leave for the Faithful, to bequeath Estates in Land to the Church, the Fourth Part of it was continually applied to the Poor.

(b) We have still extant an Oration of St. Gregory Nazianzen, which he pronounced on a Foundation of an Infirmary for Lepers, by his Friend St. Basil. This is the Sixteenth of his Orations, and there are several other Proofs in his Works and Life, that Hospitals for the Sick were frequent and numerous in the fourth Century.

(c) From hence arose the famous Order of the Knights of Malta, who were at first but simple Hospitalers, founded at Jerusalem by some private Genoese Merchants.

From hence also arose the Canons regular of St. Anthony: who, like the Foundation of St. Basil for Lepers, were obliged only to take Care of those troubled with the Erysipelas, from thence commonly called St. Anthony's Fire.

(d) See the celebrated and very learned Father Paul's Treatise Of Beneficiary Matters and here it may not be altogether unacceptable to the Curious, who are Strangers to the Original, to acquaint them, that the third Edition, translated into English from the Italian, has lately been re-publish'd in Octavo, together with the Life of Father Paul, by Mr. Lockman, never before printed.

(e) For the later Ages, see Muratori in his Antiquitates Italicae, Tom. 3. Diss. 37.

endeavouring to shew, that Christianity hath introduced into the World. The Persecutions of the *ARIANS* and *ORTHO-DOX*, do indeed make a great Figure in *Ecclesiastical History*. ----- But if we consider the Thing, and View it *with more Exactness*, we shall find, I believe, the Bulk of Mankind but little concerned in all those Tumults, which make so *frightful* an Appearance to us in Writing.

The Business of Historians is to relate only the *remarkable* Accidents and Actions that happened in their Time. Wars, Rebellions, Insurrections and Banishments, when following close upon one another in the Narration of the Writer, *amaze* the Reader, and yet perhaps that which we look upon almost as a Prodigy from *their* Relations, was hardly felt at the Time (a) it happened. Princes, Nobles,

(a) This is a Remark of the famous Cardinal *Des Retz*, who seems to have felt it by *his own* Experience: For having been *principally* concern'd in all the Tumults of the civil Wars of *Paris*, and living *many* Years afterwards, when numberless Accounts of those Affairs had been published, and he came to write *his own* Memoirs, the Exaggerations that he met with of Accidents which had happened in his own Time and Memory, drew the *above-mention'd* Reflection from him. A Reflection, which I think should be always present to our Minds, when we read the History of past Transactions.

The Historians, who shall live three or four hundred Years hence, will not perhaps find even *this* Age barren, they will say of it what we say of the preceding; and if those who liv'd two or three Centuries ago, were to see the Accounts of their own Age, they would be much surprized, and perhaps ask each other, "where were we when these extraordinary Things were transacted?"

bles, Bishops, Men who profess'd Christianity only as the Way to (a) Preferment, might make a Bustle in the World, while the Men of *middling* and *more private* Stations, which are always the *greatest* Number, saw all these Storms pass *quietly* over their Heads, and *quietly* enjoy'd that *Liberty* and *Ease*, which the Alterations of the *Laws*, occasioned by *Christianity*, had every where produced.

And if we then turn our Eyes to the *Northern* Nations, who about *that* Time invaded the *Roman* Empire, we shall find that Christianity, when propagated among them, softened *even those rude* and *savage* Minds. It would be too long upon this Occasion to enter (b) into Particulars; but whoever shall

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please

(a) That such were the People who made the great Disturbance in the fourth Century, is too plain to require any Proof. The famous saying of *Symmachus*, that if they would make him Bishop of *Rome*, he would be a Christian too, is one Proof; but for more, see *Ammianus Marcellinus*, generally allow'd to be a most impartial Historian, which has led some Men of Learning even to doubt whether he was a Christian or a Pagan, how little Reason soever there was for such a Debate.

(b) To enter into them would indeed require a Volume; but whoever shall have Curiosity enough to enquire about this Subject, may be fully satisfied in that very learned Work of the famous Seignior *Muratori*, entitled, *Antiquitates Italicae mediæ ævi*. And as to the State of Servitude in particular, compared with the State of it under the *Romans*, they will find it curiously treated of in the 13 Diff. of the 1st Tome.

I must beg Leave to add one more Remark, as it in a particular Manner relates to *this* Nation, *viz.* "That the abolishing the barbarous and superstitious Methods of Trials used among the Heathen *Saxons*, and the general Establishment of that great Guardian of our Liberties, Trials by Jury, is undeniably owing to the Influence of Christianity."

please to compare the few Remains of their antient Laws, that are still to be found, with the Alterations made since our Religion prevailed amongst them, must, I think, fully agree with me, that Christianity hath *HUMANIZ'D* Mankind.

Thus then “The Meek have increased in “Joy in the Lord,” as the Prophet had foretold.

“*The Soul of Man, said a primitive Doctor, is naturally Christian.*” Beautiful is the Saying, and true as it is beautiful: For all the *tender* Passions, all the *soft* Feelings, all the Joy and Pleasure that result from the *gratifying* of them, whatever God hath put in human Nature, of *kind* and *beneficent*, is *heightned*, is *exalted*, is made still *more excellent* by the *GOSPEL*. But after all the Proofs I have *already* given, of the Influence of Christianity on the human Mind, of its *secret* and *unperceived* Effects, I think the Occasion of our *present Meeting* is remarkable enough to deserve a Mention even in *this Connection*.

In our Age and Country (which can by no Means be charged with Ignorance, Bigotry, or Superstition) that all Sorts of People of all Ranks, of all Parties, of all Opinions, should unite in this one charitable Work; and on *this Occasion* lay aside all their *various* Differences, must arise from something *very extraordinary*. *This*, I say, is the *real*, tho’ too much *unbeeded*

unbeeded Effect of the Gospel: Thus " the
 " Poor among Men have Reason to rejoice
 " in the Holy One of Israel." And *this*
 leads me to the *APPLICATION*.

To recommend this Charity I should think
 would require nothing more than to explain
 the Nature of it. *Bad* as Mankind hath
 been represented, insensible as they *too often*
 appear of the Afflictions of their Fellow-
 Creatures, notwithstanding the *ill* Represen-
 tations that have been made, the *selfish* Max-
 ims publish'd, and the *ugly* Pictures that have
 been drawn of human Nature, there is *still*
 remaining a *FUND* of *Goodness* in the hu-
 man Soul. Reflect with yourselves, you that
 have felt the Pain, the Pangs, the Torture of
 those *many* Diseases from which no Distinc-
 tions in human Life, either of Fortune,
 Strength, or Genius, can *exempt* us; and amidst
 the Accommodations of a *plentiful* Estate
 have known the *important* Aid of a *skilful*
 Physician: Let such, I say, reflect, how *im-*
patiently they have long'd for his Arrival,
 and with what *Joy* they have felt the happy
 Efficacy of his Prescription: And let them
 reflect *again*, had *Poverty* render'd them
incapable of procuring *such* Assistance, with
 what Transport of Gratitude they would
 have received the Benefactor that should ge-
 nerously have provided it for them.

These are the Feelings of human Nature,
 which want no Arguments to prove their
 Truth,

Truth, and I think no Arguments to incite us to give that Pleasure to others, which in such Circumstances we must have felt ourselves, and shall feel again with additional Delight, by a Readiness to impart the like Relief.

Now the Occasion of our present Meeting is, by the Support of the INFIRMARY, to extend all *this* Ease and Satisfaction, and Joy to the Poor in their *otherwise hopeless* Distresses; and I cannot but congratulate our Age and Country on the Prevalency and Success of such charitable Contributions. Good-nature has *long* been the National Character of *Great Britain*, and I believe no other Time, no other Country, since the Ages of *Primitive* Christianity, can shew an Example equal or parallel to it. Without the Aid of Laws, the Authority of Princes, or the usual Influences that guide Mankind, several of these charitable Societies are established, where, independent on all those Ties, Humanity (Christianity, I hope) has united Multitudes in one most excellent Design, to ease the Pains, comfort the Afflictions, and restore, as far as in *their* Power, the Health of their Fellow-Creatures. Can such an Institution want the Pomp of Eloquence, the Force of Words, or any other Art of Address to incline Men to *exert* themselves to the utmost in the Support of it? Men, who are every Minute liable to all those Accidents and Calamities, which this *Infirmary* is intended

to

to remedy. Can any that now hear me want farther Persuasion to incline them *strenuously* to promote an Undertaking which is at once the Relief, the Honour, and the Glory of human Nature?

The cogent Reasons for establishing this charitable Foundation, the admirable Rules relating to the Management of it, and the peculiar Advantages of having an immediate Consultation of Physicians on all Emergencies, have been *so much* insisted upon, and *so well* represented by my Predecessors in their Anniversary Discourses from this very Place, that to mention them again would be a vain Repetition; yet one Thing remains for me to take Notice of, to the Honour of those that have the Conducting of it, that not the *Body* alone, but the *Soul* also, is taken Care of in this truly-noble, this comprehensive and divinely-great Institution. The Regularity of the (a) Prayers, the good Books they distribute; and

(a) The Hint *above* given is so much illustrated by the Account of the Methods of the INFIRMARY, in the Appendix to one of the *little Pieces* which they distribute among their Patients, that I must take the Liberty to insert the following EXTRACT from it, *viz.* “ The Bishop of London’s *Serious Advice to Persons who have been Sick*, is given by the Governors of the County Infirmary at Northampton to every Patient who is discharg’d, CURE D. — And the *Archbishop of Tuam’s Knowledge of Religion made easy to the meanest Capacity*, is given to every Patient who is ADMITTED. — And at the same Time that they are furnish’d with these Books, they are solemnly reminded before the Committee by the Chairman, of their Duty to
“ God

and the other Orders observed in their Friendly Mansion, will, I hope, have its due Effect upon the Patients even *after* they are dismiss'd, and prove it to have joined the happy Purpose of a *REFORMATORY* with those

“ God and their Benefactor. The *Sacrament* is administer'd
 “ *monthly* and *occasionally*, (for which Purpose a Silver Cha-
 “ lice and Paten have been presented to the Society by an
 “ *unknown* Benefactor) and a Three-penny Pamphlet is given
 “ to every Communicant, intitled, “ *The Sacrament of the*
 “ *Lord's Supper explained to the meanest Capacity, in a familiar*
 “ *Dialogue between a Minister and one of his Parishioners.*—
 “ The Patients, by Way of *Preparation*, and that they may
 “ entertain *right* Notions of the Nature and End of the Sacra-
 “ ment, are properly instructed in the *Uses* of this *excellent* little
 “ Tract, and all imaginable Pains are taken to preserve the
 “ strictest Regularity of Manners, and a due Sense of
 “ RELIGION amongst them whilst they are in the
 “ Infirmary, which has had upon *some* of Them a visible
 “ Effect out of it; so that this Charity has the *double* Advan-
 “ tages both of a REFORMATORY, as well as an
 “ INFIRMARY, and promotes at once the Good of the
 “ Body and Soul.—Happy are the Poor! (and how thank-
 “ ful ought they to be) whom Providence has plac'd in a
 “ COUNTY, where so excellent a Provision is made for
 “ them in Time of their greatest Afflictions; and from which
 “ some Hundreds have *already* experienc'd *so much* Relief,
 “ and receiv'd *such* *valuable* Instruction.
 “ MANY Distress'd Objects are *still* resorting hither from
 “ all Parts of *Northamptonshire*, and if a *Change* be wrought in
 “ their Hearts, and a Renewal *actually* begun in their Lives, it
 “ may be, by the Grace of God, the *Means* of diffusing the
 “ *Good Effects* of RELIGION far and near; and it will,
 “ we hope, thro' his merciful Providence, be productive in a
 “ few Years of a *Remarkable* Alteration in the Behaviour of
 “ the Common People, which is now in *too many* Places
 “ highly deplorable, and extremely shocking to all those who
 “ have a *Sincere* Regard for the Promotion of *genuine* Chris-
 “ tianity, on which *alone* the *solid* Happiness of Society may
 “ depend.

of an INFIRMARY. ----- Great indeed their Ingratitude to their Benefactors, greater still their Ingratitude to Providence, if such Instances of Benevolence, such wondrous Kindness, shall not raise their Souls to God, and make them, with all the Humility of Christian Thankfulness, remember those, who, while they have been labouring to sooth their Anguish and remove their Pain, have added a yet *more important* Effort to preserve them from the Worm that never dies, and the Fire that shall never be quenched.

On these Occasions it is customary to labour by *pathetick* Pleadings to animate our Hearers to a liberal Contribution; and I should earnestly wish to do it.---But what can I say more, if the Motives of Humanity; the grand End of Christianity, as to *this* World; the Defects and Distresses which the greatest of us feel; and the Joy arising from the consciousness of a benevolent Action, make no Impression on the Mind? These Considerations have *already* been urged; and I will not wrong the *Understandings* and the *Hearts* of *such* an Audience, so far as to insinuate a Thought that 'tis *possible* they should be unsuccessful.

Let all of us then, according to our several Abilities, endeavour to accomplish the Prediction in my Text: Let us shew at least, that in *us* it hath been fulfill'd; and let us

D

contri-

contribute in this Age of Infidelity, to bring on the Completion of the *remaining* Part of the Prophecy, which is *so solemnly* declar'd in the 23d and 24th Verses of the same Chapter. *viz.*

They shall sanctify my Name ; and sanctify the Holy One of Jacob, and shall fear the God of Israel.

They also that erred in Spirit shall come to Understanding, and they that murmured shall learn Doctrine.



F I N I S.

A N
APPENDIX.

Containing an

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Rise, Progress, and Present State

OF THE

County INFIRMARY

The Manner in which the House-Visitors
examine.

A List of the Annual Subscribers and Bene-
factions.

The Number of Patients cur'd from the
Opening of the Infirmary ; ----- and the
Calculation of Expence for *each* Patient.

WHEREAS several Gentlemen, Clergy, and others, have from Time to Time presented the Society with MEDICAL and CHIRURGICAL Books; and as many Persons have such in their Libraries entirely useless to themselves, which may be occasionally serviceable for the Physicians and Surgeons to consult on the Spot, there is a very large and commodious PRESS, now fitted up for receiving Benefactions of this Kind; the Duplicates will be exchange'd from Time to Time, for such Authors as the Gentlemen of the Faculty shall direct; a regular Catalogue will always be kept for the Inspection of such as desire it; and the Names of the Donors, will be properly preserv'd at the Beginning of each Book.

N. B. By the XXVIIIth STATUTE of the Northampton Infirmary, a REPORT is due to the Publick every Year of the Proceedings of the Society; together with a State of the Expences, and of the Number of Patients admitted and discharged — Such an Account therefore is annually printed on a large Sheet of Paper, with a List of the Subscribers and Benefactors annex'd; and may be had gratis, by sending to the County Infirmary in Northampton, or to Messrs. Gosling and Bennet, our Present Bankers, at the Three Squirrels in Fleet-Street, London, or they may be brought to them, if requir'd, by the Men who carry the Northampton Mercury.

 Linen Rags for the Use of the Patients, will always be an acceptable Present.

A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E

Rise, Progress, and Present State

O F T H E

County Infirmary at *Northampton*,

Established by a General and very great
Meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, and
Clergy, on *September 20, 1743.*

W H O E V E R reflects how few *Arguments for this*
of the Laborious Poor have *Establishment.*
Houses fit for a Bed of Sick-

ness: — How few of them can be attended there, being at a great Distance from each other, and yet farther from the Professors of Physick and Surgery; — and how much the Charge of Medicine and Attendance on them separately must necessarily amount to, will soon see the great Usefulness and extensive good Consequences of an Infirmary, *where only* the Sick and Lame Poor can have the Advantage of *immediate Consultations* in all urgent Cases; — of *good and proper* Diet; — of the *best* Medicines, and *regularly* administered; — of clean and constant Attendance by approved Nurses daily versed in it, — and indeed of all the *much to be wished for* Conveniences and *most expeditious* Helps towards a safe Recovery: — These Considerations, joined with the remarkable Success that has hitherto attended the several other Infirmarys in this Kingdom, proved a prevailing Inducement toward the Establishment of THIS in the Town of *Northampton*.

Foundation on Sept.
20, 1743.

The Proposals for the Execution of this good Work were made at the Summer Assizes in July 1743, and receiving the *immediate* and *substantive* Approbation of the High Sheriff and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it was afterwards agreed to fix a Day for a general Meeting, which was accordingly held on the 20th of September following, when, by the unanimous Consent of a very numerous Assembly of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, it was resolved to institute this INFIRMARY, and by their liberal Subscriptions and Benefactions a Sum was raised sufficient to support it, — A large House (capable of containing 80 Beds) with spacious Gardens, was immediately taken in Northampton, the Situation of which for Air, as well as for all Sorts of Requisites for an INFIRMARY, is preferable to almost any other in England. — By the Lady-Day following the House was properly altered and furnished, — 45 Beds were erected, and the Infirmary accordingly opened for the Reception of Patients.

Committee:

A Committee of five or more Governors meet every Saturday Morning (being Market-Day) at Eleven o'Clock, to do the Current Business of the Infirmary, — to receive and examine the Reports of the Visitors, — to admit and discharge Patients, — to receive the Complaints and Proposals of all Persons, — and to prepare such Matters as are proper for the Consideration of General Courts.

Attendance of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Stenhouse, with one of the Surgeons, attends the Committee, as receiving Physician, on one Saturday, — Dr. Mayne in like Manner on the other, and Dr. Kimberley, our Physician extraordinary, gives his Advice when desired on any Emergency.

Affistance of Clergy.

That the Advantages of a REFORMATORY may as far as possible be added to those of an INFIRMARY, and that the Benefit of their Souls (in Obedience to the Injunctions of our most holy Religion) may be consulted as well as that of their Bodies, the Clergy of Northampton attend in their Turns — to visit the Sick, — to read Prayers in the Wards, — and to give the Communion at proper Times, (for which Purpose a Chalice and Paten has been presented to the Society by an unknown Benefactor) and Care is taken that Patients of *all* Persuasions shall be attended in the Manner they desire.

No Person is to be admitted a Patient (except in Cases of Accidents, which are to be taken in at any Hour of the Day and Night, Beds being kept empty for that Purpose) without a Recommendatory Letter, the Form of which is as follows:

Admission of Patients.

To the Governors of the COUNTY INFIRMARY at Northampton.

GENTLEMEN,

I Desire you will admit, if a proper Object of the Charity, with regard to b Dissemper (being well satisfied b is so as to b Circumstances) the Bearer A. B. who lives in the Parish of Letter of Recommendation.
to be an In or Out-Patient of the County Infirmary.

And you'll oblige,

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant.

These Recommendatory Letters must be delivered every Saturday Morning between Eleven and Twelve o'Clock; but no In-Patients (Accidents or Cases admitting of no Delay excepted) can be received unless Fifteen Shillings be deposited, as Caution-Money to indemnify the Infirmary from any Charge which may arise from the burying or removing them, which Money shall be returned, unless the Governors be necessitated to defray the Expences either of Burial or Removal. — Of one recommended to be an Out-Patient no Caution Money is required.

Time of delivering it.

When there is not Room for all the Patients recommended at once, to be received into the Infirmary, those are taken in whose Admission the Committee and receiving Physician are of Opinion will most effectually answer the Ends of the Charity; and the rest, if proper Objects, are admitted as Out-Patients till there is Room for them in the Infirmary.

Method of Proceeding when the Infirmary is almost full.

Most Consumptive and Asthmatick Cases are more capable of Relief as Out-Patients, than in the Infirmary.

Every Subscriber has a Power of recommending one In and one Out-Patient, for each Guinea of his annual Subscription, but (because of the great

Privileges of the Recommenders.

Number

Numbers of Contributors) no Subscribers, even tho' of twenty Guineas or upwards, can recommend more than five *In* and five *Out* Patients within the Year, or have more than that Number at once on the Infirmary Books at any Time.

Every Person who has the Power of recommending an *In*-Patient, may, in lieu of it, at his Option, have the Power of recommending two *Out*-Patients.

Caution against Recommending improper Persons.

To prevent even the least Suspicion of Abuse in this well constituted Charity, it is hoped that Gentlemen will take care to recommend only such Patients as are proper Objects for the Infirmary, with regard to their CIRCUMSTANCES, and that they be VERY CAREFUL in their Inquiries (it being contrary to our Design to relieve those *who are able to pay for their Care*) and at the same Time 'twill be an Injury to the Gentlemen of the Faculty, whose Care and Attendance *gratis* we must thankfully acknowledge, — but with regard to their DIS-TEMPERS it must always be left to the Judgment of the receiving Physician, whether they be proper Objects (according to the Limitations of our Statutes) who is to determine likewise whether they are to be admitted as *In* or *Out*-Patients; and 'tis presumed that no Governor can be so unreasonable as to take the Physician's Decision amiss, — upon whose Integrity and Judgment we must entirely depend, not only as we think such Gentlemen incapable of abusing the Trust we repose in them, but as it would be apparently unjustifiable for us to pretend to judge of the Nature of Diseases, and the Probability of their being *reliev'd* by the Gentlemen of the Profession.

Conclusion.

By these Regulations, and encouraged by the Care and Liberality of so many Subscribers and Benefactors, this Undertaking has been pursued thus far with such extraordinary Success: But above all, as it is so visibly supported by the Blessing of God, we hope, and believe it will continue for Ages, to promote his Glory, and be to Numbers of Poor *unborn* a Source of Health to the Mind as well as the Body.

The House-Visitors Office being of so great Importance to the Management of the Charity, we have here subjoined an Account of it, and so much the rather, as it contains a Recapitulation of the chief Rules, on which the Domestick Order of the Infirmary depends.

IN order most effectually to answer the Ends of the Charity, and to prevent (as far as in us lies) even *the least* Mismanagement or Neglect from any Quarter whatsoever, two Contributors are appointed, at *every* Weekly Board, to visit the House, together or by Turns, once every Day, for the ensuing Week, in Course, as they stand in the List *alphabetically*: And they have Notice given them by the subsequent *Printed* † Letter (signed by the Chairman of the *Weekly* Board) but provided *such* Persons cannot serve, the *Committee* appoints the *next* in Order in *their* stead: And if *one* or *both* of these should at any Time be *indisposed*, or, from any *other* Cause, not be able to attend, he or they have Power to appoint, *in Writing*, some other Contributor or Contributors, to officiate *in his* or *their* stead.

† *The Form of the Letter sent to the HOUSE-VISITORS.*

S I R,

THE *Committee* have nominated you (according to your Turn in the *alphabetical List*) *one* of the *House-Visitors* for the ensuing Week, and Mr. *your* Associate.

As the *Oeconomy* and *Credit* of the *Infirmary* are greatly dependent upon the daily *Attendance* of the *House-Visitors*, and their particular *Inquiries*, (as specified in the *RULES*) you are earnestly desired to discharge this important Office with great *Exactness*; and, if absolutely prevented by *Business*, *Sickness*, &c. to appoint another Contributor in your stead.

Chairman of the Committee now sitting.

Secretary.

County INFIRMARY in Northampton,

174

The

The House-Visitors are to make the following Enquiries,
viz.

1. *Whether Prayers have been duly read?*
2. *Whether any of the In or Out-Patients, or Servants, have been guilty of Cursing, Swearing, Drinking, abusive or indecent Language, or any other disorderly Behaviour?*
3. *Whether the Patients have been well and orderly attended, by the Physicians and Surgeons, as well as by the Apothecary, Nurses, and Servants?*
4. *Whether the Provisions are good, have been duly weighed, and distributed according to the Rules of the Infirmary; and whether proper Entrances have been regularly made relating to these Particulars?*
5. *Whether the Matron see that the Gates are opened and locked up at the Times appointed, and take the Keys into her own Custody?*
6. *Whether she follow the Directions given Her when any of the Visitors fail in their Attendance?*
7. *Whether She take care that the Rules of the Infirmary be observed, and publickly read in the Wards every Sunday Morning, and see that all the Patients are in their respective Wards every Morning and Evening.*
8. *Whether all the Patients (except those ordered to the contrary by their Physician or Surgeon) arise at Seven in the Summer, and Eight in the Winter, and go to Bed at Ten in the Summer, and Nine in the Winter?*
9. *Whether the Apothecary go into the Wards every Morning, and inquire into the State of the Patients Health, and make a daily Report of the State thereof to the Physicians in Ordinary at the Time and Place by them appointed?*
10. *Whether the Apothecary has receiv'd any Money, and of whom, for the Use of the Sweating Chair, or Hot and Cold Bath; and whether the Patients have been interrupted at their appointed Hours of Bathing or Sweating by the Admission of any Stranger?*
11. *Whether He be absent himself from the Infirmary above two Hours at a Time without Leave, or for any less Time, without acquainting the Matron where He is to be found?*
12. *Whether the Cook has dress'd the Provisions neatly, and pursuant to the Rules of the particular Diet, as directed by the Physicians?*
13. *Whether the Nurses, Cook and other Servants dine together at the stated Hour, clean the Wards and serve up the Breakfasts at the Times appointed?*
14. *Whether*

14. *Whether the Porter suffer any of the In-Patients to go out without Leave from the Physicians?*
15. *Whether He ever let in any Stranger without acquainting the Matron?*
16. *Whether any Liquors or Eatables are ever carried out of the Infirmary, or brought in to the Patients?*
17. *Whether any of the Men Patients go into the Women's Wards, or Women into the Men's, without Permission of the Matron; or whether any Patients are known to be guilty of Misbehaviour either in the Infirmary or out of it?*
18. *Whether any other Offence has been committed against the Rules and Orders of the Infirmary?*

These House-Visitors walk Daily thro' all the Wards in the Infirmary with white Wands in their Hands, by Way of Distinction; (to the End that on their Appearance the Patients may immediately stand by the Side of their respective Beds) and whilst they examine the Patients, they order the Nurses and Servants to withdraw; and they afterwards call the other Servants, together with the Apothecary and Matron, before them into the Board Room, and make the same Enquiries of them: And then they forthwith enter their Reports on these Heads in the House Visitor's Book, which is constantly laid before the Committee every Saturday.

N. B. As we have good Reason to hope that the Religious, Virtuous and Benevolent (whose Fortunes enable them to do good) may be disposed to contribute to the Support of the Infirmary by their last Will and Testament, we have thought fit to publish the following Form:

Item, I give and bequeath unto A. B. and C. D. the Sum of _____ upon Trust, and to the Intent that they, either of them, do pay the same to the Treasurer, or Treasurers, for the Time being, of a Society who now call themselves the Governors of the County Infirmary at Northampton, which said Sum of _____ I desire may be applied towards carrying on the charitable Designs of the said Society.

A LIST

A
L I S T
OF THE
ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Those who have increas'd their Subscriptions, are distinguish'd by Italicks; those mark'd with a Star, are the Twelve chosen for the ensuing Year (according to the Tenth Statute) Members of the Standing Committee; and the Date of the Year shews the Time from which each Subscription commenc'd.

The Most Noble JOHN, Duke of *Montagu*,
Grand Visitor.

The Right Honourable JAMES, Earl of
Northampton, Perpetual President.

Five Guineas and upwards.

	A	l.	s.	d.
1743	MRS. Arundell, <i>Stoke-Park</i>	15	15	0
	B			
1743	Richard Backwell, Esq; <i>Great Billing</i>	5	5	0
	C			
1743	Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan, <i>Deane</i>	21	0	0
1743	Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cullen, <i>Rushon</i>	5	5	0
1743	Hon. George Compton, Esq; (Member for <i>Northampton</i>)	5	5	0
1743	Thomas Cartwright, Esq; <i>Aynbo</i> (Member for the County)	5	5	0
		1743	W	B

1743	William Cartwright, Esq; <i>Aynho</i>	5	5	0
1743	Thomas Clendon, Esq; <i>Mears-Astby</i>	5	5	0
1743	Mr. Ed. Cave, <i>London</i> , (Master of <i>Northampton Cotton-Mills</i>)	5	5	0

D

1743	Rev. Sir John Dolben, Bart. <i>Thlingdon</i>	5	5	0
1743	Sir Thomas Drury, Bart. <i>Overstone</i>	5	5	0
1743	Rev. Dr. Doddridge, <i>Northampton</i>	5	5	0

E

1743	Right Hon. the Earl of <i>Euston</i> , <i>London</i> , } deceas'd	21	0	0
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F

1743	Right Hon. the Earl of <i>Fitz-Williams</i> , } <i>Milton</i>	10	10	0
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G

1743	His Grace the Duke of <i>Grafton</i> , <i>Grafton-Regis</i> }	21	0	0
1743	Lady Betty Germain, <i>Drayton</i>	10	10	0

H

1743	Right Hon. Earl of <i>Halifax</i> , <i>Horton</i>	21	0	0
1743	Right Hon. Countess of <i>Halifax</i> , <i>ditto</i>	10	10	0
1743	Right Hon. Lord Viscount <i>Hatton</i> , <i>Kirby</i>	5	5	0
1743	William Hanbury, Esq; <i>Kelmarsh</i>	5	5	0

I

1743	Sir Edmund Iham, Bart. <i>Lampport</i> , (Mem- } ber for the County)	5	5	0
1743	Sir Wm. Irby, Bart. <i>Whiston</i>	5	5	0
1743	Joseph Jekyll, Esq; <i>Dallington</i>	5	5	0
1743	Sir Charles Wake Jones, <i>Courten-Hall</i>	5	5	0
1743	Ambrose Isted, Esq; <i>Eaton</i>	5	5	0
1743	Mrs. Ann Isted, <i>Northampton</i>	5	5	0

K

1743	Valentine Knightley, Esq; <i>Fausley</i>	5	5	0
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L

1743	Right Hon. Lady <i>Leominster</i> , <i>London</i> , } deceas'd	5	5	0
------	---	---	---	---

M

1743	His Grace the Duke of <i>Montagu</i> , <i>Bough-</i> } <i>ton</i> , (Grand Visitor)	25	0	0
1743	His Grace the Duke of <i>Marlborough</i> , } <i>Blenheim</i>	21	0	0
1743	Right Hon. the Marquis of <i>Rockingham</i> , } <i>Great Harrowden</i>	5	5	0
1743	Tho. Medlycote, Esq; <i>Cottingham</i>	5	5	0
	1743 George			

1743 George Montagu, Esq; (Member for Northampton) Windsor } 5 5 0

N

1743 Right Hon. Earl of Northampton, (Perpetual President of the Hospital, and Recorder of Northampton) Castle-Asbby } 21 0 0

1743 Right Hon. Lord North and Guilford, Roxton } 5 5 0

1743 Rev. Dr. Newton, Principal of Hertford College, Oxford } 5 5 0

O

1743 John Orlebar, Esq; Hinwicke, Bedfordshire 5 5 0

P

1743 Right Hon. Earl of Pomfret, Easton Neston 10 10 0

1743 Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, Great Houghton 5 5 0

1743 Mr. John Palmer, Eton 5 5 0

1744 Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Peterborough, deceas'd } 6 6 0

S

1743 Right Hon. the Earl of Strafford, Boughton 5 5 0

1743 Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, Sturtlow, Huntingdonshire } 5 5 0

1743 Thomas Samwell, Esq; Upton 5 5 0

1743 Wm. Stratford, L. L. D. (Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, Yorkshire) Lancaster } 5 5 0

1744 John Shipton, Esq; Woollaston 5 5 0

T

1743 Right Hon. the Earl of Thanet, Newbottle 5 5 0

1743 John Harvey - Thursby, Esq; Abington 5 5 0

W

1743 Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelsea 5 5 0

1743 Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Willes, Astrop 5 5 0

1743 Mrs. Ward, Aynho 5 5 0

414 11 0

N. B. All who subscribe five Pounds and upwards are standing Members of the Committee; and the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital, for the Time being, are Governors with the same Privileges at the four Stated Courts.

Thors

Three Guineas.

1743 **H**enry Fermor, Esq; *Tusmore, Oxfordshire, de-*
ceas'd

1747 Justinian Rainsford, Esq; *Brixworth*

1743 Sir Thomas Samwell, Bart. *Bradwin*

9 9 0

Two Guineas

1743 **M**R. William Atkins, Northampton

1743 J. Blencowe, Esq; *Marston St. Lawrence*

1743 Rev. Mr. Baron, *Pattishall*

1744 Rev. Dr. Brown, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, and
Master of University College, *Oxon*

1745 Robert Basket, Esq; *Putney*

1743 Nathaniel Castleton, Esq; *Pitchley*

1743 Miss Cartwright, *Aynho*

1743 Rev. Dr. Crane, *Hardingstone*

1743 Rev. Mr. Cumberland, *Starwick*

1746 George Cunningham, Esq; *Northampton*

1743 Sir John Dryden, Bart. *Cannons-Abbey*

1743 Mrs. Elizabeth Dolben, *Tbingdon*

1743 Mr. William Dicey, *Northampton*

1744 Lady d'Anvers, *Culworth*

1744 Sir Henry D'Anvers, *Culworth*

1744 Colonel Dejeant

1743 Justinian Ekins, Esq; *Weston-Farvel*

1744 William Fabian, Esq; Surgeon and Man-Midwife,
Mayor-Elect of *Northampton*

1743 Mrs. Gilman, *Derentry*

1743 Charles

H

- 1743 Charles Hosier, Esq; *Wicken*
 1743 Mr. Benjamin Hill, *Northampton*
 1743 * Mr. Thomas Holmes, *ditto*
 1743 Mr. Samuel Hartthorn, Attorney at Law, *Northampton*
 1744 George Hill, Esq; *Rothwell*

I

- 1743 Lady Isham, *Lampport*
 1743 Rev. Dr. Isham, Vice Can. *Oxon.* and Rector of *Lampport*
 1743 Rich. Jennings, Esq; *Weston by Weedon*

K

- 1743 Rev. Mr. Knapp, *Church-Brampton*
 1743 Charles Kimberley, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to
 the County-Infirmery

L

- 1743 Thomas Langton, Esq; *Teaton*
 1743 William Loveday, Esq; *Brackley*
 1743 Mrs. Loveday, *ditto*

M

- 1743 Right Hon. Lady Ann Montague, *London*
 1743 Rev. Dr. Mather, Rector of *Helmdon*, President of Corpus-Christi College, *Oxford*
 1745 Rev. Dr. James Musgrave, L. L. D. Fellow of St. John's College, *Oxford*

P

- 1743 John Parkhurst, Esq; *Catesby*
 1743 Mrs. Palmer, *Ellon*
 1745 * John Pennington, Esq; Register, *Northampton*

R

- 1743 Anthony Reynolds, Esq; (Master of St. John's Hospital, *Northampton*)
 1743 Mr. Francis Robinson, *Willby*

S

- 1744 Mrs. Snooke, *London*

T

- 1743 Thomas Thornton, Esq; *Brockball*
 1743 Bartholomew Tate, Esq; *Delapree*
 1744 Rev. Dr. Trimmell, Archdeacon of *Leicester*

U

- 1744 Unknown Hand, by Mr. Ward, *Holliwell*

W

- 1743 * Thomas Ward, Esq; *Houghton*
 1743 John Woodhull, Esq; *Thensford*
 1743 Hon. Col. Whitworth, *Sholebrooke Lodge*
 1743 * Rev. Mr. Whalley, *Ellon*

- 1743 Mr. Jonathan Warner, *Northampton*
 1743 Mr. Alderman Woolston, *ditto*, Treasurer
 1743 * Rev. Mr. Willis, *Little Billing*
 Y
 1743 Rev. Dr. Yarborough, Rector of *Aynho*, Principal of
Brazen-Nose College, Oxford

 III 6 0

N. B. No Subscriber of less than two Pounds is a Governor in any Hospital yet established.

One Guinea.

A

- 1743 R E V. Mr. Austin, *Grafton*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Allicocke, *Lamport*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Adams, *Preston*
 1743 Dr. Adams, *Daventry*
 1743 Mr. Ald. Paul Agutter, *Northampton*
 1743 Mr. Henry Abraham, *Purston*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Allen, *Kettering*
 1745 Rev. Mr. Affleck, *Thingdon*
 1746 Mr. James Agutter, sen. *Northampton*
 1746 Mr. James Agutter, jun. Wine Merchant at *Northampton*

B

- 1743 * Dr. Ernly Bertie, (Deputy Recorder of *Northampton*)
 1743 Wheeler Brooke, Esq; *Oakley*
 1743 Major John Ball (General Wade's Regiment of Dragoons) *Dingley*
 1743 Mr. Charles Brafield, *Blisworth*
 1743 Mrs. Bell, *Hampstead*
 1743 Mr. Francis Burton, *Aynho*
 1743 Mr. Arthur Brookes, *Kettering*
 1743 Mr. Thomas Breton, Apothecary, *Northampton*
 1743 Mr. Thomas Binyon, *Ditto*
 1743 Mr. Thomas Barnes, *Ditto*
 1743 Mr. William Butlin, *Ditto*
 1743 Mr. John Barker, *Eaton*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Francis Baker, Vicar of *Starten*
 1743 Mr. Alderman Bailly, *Northampton*
 1743 Mr. Edward Binyon, *Ditto*
 1745 Mrs. Bliss, *Northampton*

1743 Miss

C

- 1743 Miss Mary Calamy, *Harborough*
 1743 Miss Sarah Calamy, *Ditto*
 1743 Edward Clerke, Esq; *Watford*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Clarke, *Northampton*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Clendon, *Harlestone*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Clarke, *East-Haddon*, deceas'd
 1743 Mr. Thomas Cooper, sen. *Northampton*
 1744 Rev. Mr. Conant, *Hastingleigh in Kent*
 1745 Mr. Sloswick Carr, at the Red-Lyon Inn, *Northampton*
 1745 Mr. Tresham Chapman, *Woud*

D

- 1743 Mrs. D'Anvers, *Thorpe Mandeville*
 1743 Mr. William Davis, *Towcester*
 1743 Mr. Joseph Daniel, *Northampton*
 1746 Mr. Robert Dicey, Bookseller and Stationer, *Northampton*

E

- 1743 Mrs. Ekins, *Wellingborough*
 1746 Mr. George Ecton, *Northampton*

F

- 1743 Charles Fox, Esq; *Chalcomb*
 1743 Mrs. Eliz. Freeman, *Wellingborough*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Floyd, *Daventry*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Augustine Fish, *Synwell*
 1743 Mr. Thomas Flether, *Duncott*
 1743 Mr. Alderman Farrin, *Northampton*
 1744 Mr. Frederick, *Wellingborough*
 1745 Mr. Jeffery Fisher, Bone-Setter, *Archefer*

G

- 1743 Rev. Dr. Rich. Grey, Rector of *Hinton*, — Prebendary
 of *St. Paul's* — Commissary and Official of *Leicester*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Garnet, *Middleton Cheney*
 1743 John Goodday, Esq; *Bradwell-Hall, Bucks*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Grant, *Wellingborough*
 1743 Mr. Thomas Goodwin, *Northampton*
 1743 Mr. William Goodchild, *Towcester*
 1743 Mr. Charles Gibbs, *Ditto*
 1743 Mr. Alderman Gibson, *Northampton*
 1743 Mr. Francis Giffard, *Northampton*
 1744 Mr. John Guillon, *Wellingborough*

H

- 1743 Rev. Mr. Holme, (Rector of *Wilden*) *Wellingborough*
 1743 Timothy Harris, Esq; *Brackley*
 1743 Mr. William Hartley, *Gayton*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Hunt, *Stoke-Doyle*

- 1743 Rev. Mr. Nath. Heyrick, *Loddington*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Horton, *Guisborough*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Herbert, *King's Sutton*
 1743 Mr. Hartwell, at the Angel Inn, *Wellingborough*
 1743 Mrs. Hodges, *Soulgrave*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Hervey, jun. *Collingtree*
 1743 Samuel Harding, Esq; *Brackley*
 1743 Mrs. Eleanor Hartnell, *Kingsthorpe*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Robert Harding, *Potterspury*
 1743 Mr. John Hanwell, *Long-Buckby*
 1744 Rev. Mr. Hargrave, *Nether Heyford*
 1744 Mr. Alderman Hayes, *Northampton*
 1745 Mrs. Harding, *Rushden*

I

- 1743 Mrs. Mary Isted, *Northampton*
 1743 Mrs. Philippa Isted, *Ditto*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Jackson, *Rushden*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Jackson, *Green's-Norton*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Jephcott, *Kislingbury*
 1743 Mr. Alderman Jeffcutt, *Northampton*

K

- 1743 Rev. Dr. Knowler, *Boddington*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Keynton, *Bugbrook*
 1743 Rev. Mr. King, *Welford*
 1744 Mr. Benjamin Knott, *Northampton*
 1743 Mrs. Knapp, *Ditto*

L

- 1743 Rev. Mr. Henry Layng, Prebendary of *Lincoln*, and
 Rector of *Paulerspury*
 1743 Mr. J. Lucas, Fellow of All-Souls College, *Oxford*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Leigh, *Stoke-Bruerne*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Lye, *Fardley-Hastings*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Locock, *Northampton*
 1743 Mr. Henry Locock, Apothecary, *Ditto*
 1743 Mr. Samuel Leeke, *Litchborough*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Lloyd, *Craughton*
 1744 Mrs. Luck, (Mistress of the Boarding-School for young
 Ladies) *Northampton*
 1744 Mrs. Lancaster, *Northampton*
 1746 Rev. Mr. Lloyd, *Stow nine Churches*

M

- 1743 Mr. Thomas Mercer, *Hackleton*, deceas'd
 1743 Edward Maunsel, Esq; *Thorpe-Malsor*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Mapletoft, *Byfield*
 1743 Mr. Maul, *Wellingborough*

1743 Mr.

- 1743 Mr. William Manning, *Northampton*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Mayo, *Brington*
 1743 * Rev. Mr. Maul, *Castle Abbey*
 N
 1743 Rev. Mr. Nixon, *Easton-Nelson*
 1743 Mrs. Norris, *Welford*
 1743 Mr. Alderman Newcome, *Northampton*
 P
 1743 Nath. Peirce, Esq; *Chapel-Brampton*
 1743 Mrs. Ann Palmer, *Edon*
 1743 Mrs. Palmer, *Hampstead*
 1743 * Rev. Mr. James Patham, *Dallington*
 1743 Mr. John Pinkard, *Northampton*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Poulton, *Islip*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Parr, *Woud*
 1743 Parish of *Thorp*, by Mark Howes
 1743 Parish of *Silverston*
 1744 Rev. Dr. Pemberton, *Culworth*
 1745 Parish of *Kingsbory*
 1746 Rev. Mr. Pennington, *Huntingdon*
 R
 1743 Christopher Rigby, Esq; *Cosgrave*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Ruffel, *Souldern*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Rodd, *Towcester*
 1743 * Rev. Mr. Daniel Rushworth, *Northampton*
 1743 Mr. William Rose, *Northampton*
 1743 Mr. Valentine Roberts, *Ditto*
 1743 Mr. Timothy Rogers, *Ditto*
 1743 Mr. Joshua Remmington, *Ditto*
 1743 Miss Rogers, *Wellingborough*
 1744 Mr. Thomas Richards, *Northampton*
 1747 Mr. Joseph Robinson, Post-Master, at the Peacock Inn,
Northampton
 S
 1743 Mrs. Stonhouse, *Northampton*
 1743 Mr. Samuel Shepherd, *Bradwell, Bucks*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Sheppard, *Brockhall*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Spateman, *Whilton*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Scott, *Wootton*
 1743 Rev. Mr. Spenser, *Chipping-Warden*
 1743 Mr. Edward Sawbridge, *Daventry*
 1743 Mrs. Sparkes, *Wellingborough*
 1743 Mr. Smith, *Daventry*
 1743 Mr. John Smith, *Northampton*
 1743 Mr. Joseph Stephenson, *Yardly-Chase*

- 743 Mr. Hugh Sharp, *Northampton*
 743 Society belonging to the White-Hart in Cotton-End
 near *Northampton*
 744 Mr. Thomas Squires, *Thrapston*
 744 Mrs. Saunderfon, *Moulton*
 745 Rev. Mr. Sharp, *Wellingborough*
 745 Society at the Shoulder of Mutton, *Northampton*
 745 Mr. William Smart, Bookseller and Stationer, *North-*
ampton

T

- 743 Mr. Henry Thornton, *Towcester*
 743 Rev. Mr. Thompson, *Cosgrave*
 743 Mr. Thomas Taylor, *Wellingborough*
 743 Mr. Thomas Treslove, *Northampton*
 743 Dr. Andrew Tryst, *Banbury*
 744 Rev. Mr. Taylor, *Daventry*
 745 Mr. George Thompson, *Northampton*

U

- 743 Mr. John Vinter, *Northampton*, deceas'd
 746 Unknown, by the Rev. Mr. J. Hill, L. L. B.

W

- 743 Mrs. Wykes, *Hazelbeach*
 743 Richard Woodford, Esq; *Northampton*
 743 * Rev. Mr. John Woodford, *Pisford*
 743 Rev. Mr. Whitworth, *Bugden*
 743 Rev. Mr. Benj. Warren, *Bugbrooke*
 743 Mr. Samuel Whithorn, *Northampton*, deceas'd
 743 Mrs. Rebecca Woolston, *Northampton*
 743 Mr. John Warner, *Kettering*
 743 Mr. John Watkins, *Aynho*
 743 Mr. Watts, *Brackley*
 743 Mr. John Waters, *Daventry*
 743 Mr. James Whiting, *Harlestone*
 743 Mr. Welchman, Attorney at Law, *Brackley*
 743 Thomas Ward, Esq; *Guilborough*
 743 Mr. James Woolston, Attorney at Law, *Northampton*
 745 Mrs. Woodford, *Northampton*
 745 Mr. John Woolston, *Ditto*
 746 Mr. James Williamfon, *Ditto*

Y

- 743 Rev. Mr. Yates, *Whittlebury*
 743 * Mr. Thomas Yeoman, *Northampton*

187 19 0

Total of Annual Subscriptions

723 5 0
This

c

This LIST can never be very exact, nor tally with the Cash-Account, from the Deaths of some of the SUBSCRIBERS, and Arrears due from others. But if any GENTLEMAN's Subscription be mistaken, or NAME accidentally omitted in this LIST, he is desir'd to certify it to Mr. Treasurer WOOLSTON, that it may be set Right in his Books.

The SUBSCRIBERS are desired to remember,

That no one can have a Right to recommend a Patient, till he has contributed to the Relief of such Patient, by the Payment of his Subscription *before-hand*; without which, the Patient would not be relieved at his Expence; And therefore the Governors earnestly intreat them to consider, how much the Good of the Charity depends upon the ordering the Payment of their Subscriptions (to the Treasurer at the County Infirmary, or at his House in *Northampton*, or Mess. *Gosling and Bennett*, our present Bankers, in *Fleet-Street, London*.) on or before the *First Day of September* (to which Time the annual Accounts are carried). This will always be thankfully acknowledged as a valuable Circumstance in their Contributions, because it will save the Trouble and Expence of a Collection (that will otherwise become necessary) and ease the Governors, immediately concerned, of that Part of their Business, which otherwise must be very troublesome and vexatious to them.—

N. B. Whoever subscribes after the *Second Day of September*, He shall have it in his Option (and is desired to declare at the Time of Subscribing, that all Mis-understanding may be prevented) whether his Subscription shall be deemed to commence from the preceding or following *September*.

1745 Mr. Alderman *Joseph Woolston* of *Northampton*,
Treasurer.

1743	Dr. Charles Kimberley, <i>ex Aede. Christi Oxon.</i>	} Physician Extraordinary	} Who have all engag'd to attend Gratuitously for the ensuing Year.
1743	Dr. James Stonhouse, <i>e Coll. Div. Feb. Bapt. Oxon.</i>		
1743	Dr. Samuel Mayne, <i>e Coll. Exon. Oxon.</i>	} Physicians in Ordinary	
1743	Mr. Alderman Charles Lyon,		
1743	Mr. Edward Litchfield,	} Surgeons	

Mr. Samuel Lucas, Apothecary

Mr. Henry Woolley, (Bookfeller and Stationer) Secretary

Mrs. Esther White, Matron

A LIST

A
L I S T
 OF THE
BENEFACTIONS
 AND
LEGACIES

Given between the 1st of *September* 1746,
 and the 1st of *September* 1747.

(Exclusive of the SUBSCRIBERS towards the
 Purchase of the INFIRMARY HOUSE.)

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1746				
<i>Oct.</i> 18	M R S. Elizabeth Calvert, <i>Yardly Hastings</i>	}	1	1 0
	Unknown, by the Rev. Mr. Lye, <i>Ditto</i>		1	1 0
<i>Nov.</i> 8.	A Lottery - Ticket given by Lady Betty Germain, which coming up a Blank, was sold for	}	5	14 6
<i>Dec.</i> 13.	Unknown, by the Rev. Mr. Hammond		2	10 0
	Unknown, by William Cartwright, Esq;		2	2 0
<i>Apr.</i> 4.	Mrs. K. P.		1	1 0
	The Right Hon Countess Gower, being Part of the Charity Money left to her Disposal, by the late Thomas Earl of Thanet	}	300	0 0
11	Unknown, by the Rev. Mr. Hervey, jun. <i>Collingtree</i>	}	0	13 6
25	* Mrs. Elwes, by the Hands of Mr. John Palmer, of <i>Ellon</i>	}	100	0 0
				<i>May</i>

May 23 Unknown, by the Rev. Mr. Horton,	}	2	2	0
Guiltsborough				
Ditto, By Mr. Joseph Robinson, Post-Master		0	5	0
July 4. Ditto, By Mrs. White, the Matron		1	1	0
Sept. 2. Rév. Mr. Welchman, <i>Dodford</i>		0	10	6
A Legacy by Mrs. Bowes, paid by Messrs.	}	10	0	0
Daniel and Newman, her Executors				
Total of the Benefactions (exclusive of Mrs. Elwes's 100 l.)	}	328	1	6

N. B. Besides these Benefactions, Six Guineas were given in December last, to JAMES STONHOUSE, M. D. by a GENTLEMAN, who desir'd to be concealed, that the Doctor might Procure a Sacramental Chalice and Paten, for the Use of the Patients; which was immediately purchas'd, and deliver'd to the Governors in the Manner directed by the DONOR.

A LIST of such BENEFACTORS, as by the Rules are entit'ed to be GOVERNORS for Life, and have Power to recommend the same Number of Patients as the Subscribers of Five Guineas.

N. B. It is directed by our Statutes, that no Benefactor of any less Sum than FIFTY Pounds, given at one Time, shall ever be invested with the Privileges of five Guineas Subscribers.

1743 William Cartwright, Esq; <i>Aynho</i>	}	52	10	0
1743 Rev. Richard Newton, S. T. P. Principal of <i>Hertford-College, Oxford</i> (being Part of the Charity Money left to his Disposal by Knightly D'Anvers, Esq;)	}	50	0	0
1746 * Mrs. Elwes, <i>Chiswick</i> , by Mr. John Palmer of <i>Eaton</i>	}	100	0	0
1746 * William Stratford, L. L. D. (Commissary of the Arch-Deaconry of <i>Richmond</i> in <i>Yorkshire</i>) <i>Lancaster</i>	}	100	0	0
1746 Unknown Person, by James Stonhouse, M. D. Physician in Ordinary to the County Infirmary	}	50	0	0

* * The above Benefactions of 300 l. mark'd thus * are not yet particularly appropriated; 'till they are, the Remainder

of them, above what has been borrow'd for the Purchase of the Infirmary-House, will be put out to Interest by the Governors, for the Benefit of the Charity.

N. B. As the principal Governors have a Right to act at all Boards, and to enquire into all the Affairs of the Society, they are hereby desired to make frequent Use of this Power, and assured that their Presence to this Purpose is considered as a valuable Addition to their Charity. And to prevent Uncertainty and Confusion in the Estimate of our Revenue and Accounts, and in order to supply the current Expence, it was ordered by a General Court, that the following Circular Letter, should be sent by every Quarterly Court to those whose Subscriptions are in Arrear, which it is hoped no Subscriber can take amiss, in as much as the Consent [of every one of them to be thus reminded, is included in the Act of their Representatives, the General Board, who made this Order.

S I R,

IN Compliance with the Rules of this Society, I am to acquaint you, that it appears by the Secretary's Books, that your Years Subscription of Guineas per Annum, payable on the first of September last, has not yet been receiv'd. It is therefore the Request of this Quarterly Court, (as they hope for the Continuance of your Favour) that you would please to pay it to Mr. Alderman Woolston of Northampton, the present Treasurer; or to Mess. Gosling and Bennet, our present Bankers, in Fleet-Street London; and excuse this Application, as it is the constant Usage of other INFIRMARIES in the like Case.

Sign'd by the Chairman of the Quarterly Court.

Sign'd, HENRY WOOLLEY, Secretary.

It is taken for granted, (as usual in all other Infirmaryes) that every Subscriber will continue his Subscription for the ensuing Year, who has not sent a Notice to the contrary, in Writing, to the Committee at the Infirmary, before the first Day of September.

It has pleased God to bless us with such Success, that several distressed Objects (some of them even from the Neighbourhood of Peterborough, Oundle and Stamford in the Eastern, and from Brackley in the Western Division of the County) have been perfectly CURED, and from labouring under the Oppression of some of the most inveterate Diseases (even of 15 or 20 Years standing) and unhappy Accidents, have been
reinflated

reinstated in their honest and industrious Capacities of Working; whereby the Publick again enjoy the Benefit of their Labour, and they and their poor Families are preserved from perishing, and prevented from being a constant Incumbrance to the Community. All the Particulars and plain Matters of Fact may be seen by any Person, who will give himself the Trouble of examining the Journals at the Infirmary, and will be found exactly to correspond with this General Abstract, which we have here caus'd to be made Publick.

A General Abstract of all the Patients perfectly cur'd (and register'd accordingly) from the first Opening of the County Infirmary.

From 29 March, 1744, (the Day of Opening) to Sept. 1, 1744.	-	-	51
From 1 Sept. 1744, to Sept. 1, 1745,	-	-	161
From 1 Sept. 1745, to Sept. 1, 1746,	-	-	122
From 1 Sept. 1746, to Sept. 1, 1747,	-	-	140
Total			474

Besides the Cure of these 474, Sixty-eight Persons have receiv'd great Benefit, whose Cases would not admit of a perfect Cure. — and several others, who were known to be cur'd, (or greatly reliev'd) have not had the Gratitude to return publick Thanks, and consequently could not be registered properly by the Committee.

N. B. For the Satisfaction of the Curious, the Governors have thought proper to acquaint the Publick, that (from the most exact and minute Calculations made at Winchester, Exeter, York, and Northampton Infirmaries) the weekly Expence of DRUGS for each Patient upon an Average is about 9d. — and the whole Accommodation of an In-Patient per Week (upon an Average) with Drugs, Lodging, Diet, Attendance, &c. may be estimated one Year with another at about 6s. — so that as every In-Patient (one with another) is computed to stay in the Infirmary about twelve Weeks, the whole Expence of an In-Patient must necessarily stand the Governors in 3l. 12 s. 6d. — A clear Demonstration how much 'tis for the Interest of the Parishes (considered as such) by their liberal and annual Contributions, to perpetuate this Charity: — and hence likewise 'tis evident, that if each Subscriber was to recommend an In-Patient every Year for each

each Guinea be subscriber, no Infirmary by such small annual Contributions could possibly be supported. — But it has ever been found by Experience, that the few Recommendations from *sim*s, have over-balance'd the disproportionate Expence of the Recommendation from others; and thus it is that these excellent Charities have subsisted, and many useful Lives have been preserved, which might otherwise have inevitably been lost.

Yet notwithstanding all these Demonstrations, from Experience of the Extensive Good Effects of this Institution (than which nothing can be less liable to Abuse) some still continue to alledge their Distance from the Infirmary as a Reason against their receiving any Benefit from, and therefore against their Subscribing to it: Such are Earnestly INTREATED to observe, both from the Reason of the Thing, and from the Experience of *Winchester, Exeter, York, &c.* that in most Cases, particularly those that are Dropical, Rheumatick, Paralytick, &c. &c. &c. and in all Chirurgical Operations, (some broken Limbs excepted) such as reside near the Infirmary have little or no Advantage over those at a Distance, except in the Expence of Travelling, which can be but a Trifle from any Part of the County, and which will generally be more than repaid (laying the Cure out of the Case) by the Time of our keeping, and Charge of maintaining the Patient: (which is frequently 8, 10, or even 12 Months, and sometimes longer) So that the Benefit to be reaped will not so much depend on living nearer to, or farther from the Infirmary, as on having more or less Poor to provide for: And therefore those Gentlemen who have the largest Property, and greatest Estates, are the Persons whose Interests are chiefly concerned (next to the Objects themselves) in the Support of this County Infirmary.

It is well known that Patients are very commonly carry'd to the Infirmaries in *London*, and the PUBLICK Infirmary at *Bath*, Sixty, Eighty, or an Hundred Miles: So advantageous is it thought to lodge the Sick Poor in those salutary Places.

Further Satisfaction cannot be given by Arguments, than we have already done, — we only wish that those who have not yet subscribed to, or seen the INFIRMARY, would come and look upon us and our Proceedings, the Neatness and Commodiousness of the Wards, cold and hot Baths, Garden, &c. the Oeconomy of our Family, the Diligence,
Ten-

derness, and Skill that the Patients are attended with, the Content and Satisfaction that appears in the Countenances of the Poor Creatures, even under the *severest Regimens*, the Regularity and Order of the WHOLE; and we doubt not but the agreeable Prospect will enlarge their Ideas of this Charity, and remove every Difficulty that even the *most distant* Inhabitant in the County can possibly make, and silence every Objection that, thro' *Misrepresentations*, the most Prejudiced can be supposed to entertain against it.



F I N I S.